NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 4


# RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. XIII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1832. No. 650.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

must be post-paid

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.



## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their supply of FALL GOODS from New York. They would respectfully invite their friends and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere

A regular supply of first rate LEATHER constantly on hand. Cash will at all times be given for Dry or Green Hides.

S. & W. Moore.

Nov. 6. 1832. 47—

## NOTICE.

THE HAYWOOD BOATING COMPANY are now prepared with boats for the transportation of produce from Haywood to Fayetteville, at half the price usually paid for carrying the same in wagons. They have also erected a commodious Ware house for the reception of all produce designed to be boated down the river, (storage free.) Farmers and planters wishing to avail themselves of a cheap conveyance for their produce to market are requested to bring it in as early as possible.

A. G. Keen,
*Superintendent.*

Haywood, Nov. 6. 47—2m

## NEW BINDERY.

With a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOKBINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner.

J. Gales & Son.

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that Work as choose to send their Nos. to him to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied.

Raleigh, August 2. 35—

## MEDICINES.

SWEET OIL.
Cold pressed Castor Oil,
Rhuburb Root, do. fine,
Antibilious Pills, very good to cleanse the stomach of bile, and prevent fever,
Aloetic Pills,
Worm Powders and Aloes,
Rhumatic Drops, Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Cough Drops, Liquorice Ball,
Cayenne, Valerin and Ginsang Root,
Staughton's and Restorative Bitters,
Wine Bitters, &c.
Spirits of Hartshorn,
Essence of Peppermint.

The subscriber has on hand, and designs keeping all the Medicines necessary in removing diseases and restoring the sick to health.

John Allen.

September 11. 39—

## THRESHING MACHINE FANS, MILLS, and PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers offer to the public a newly invented THRESHING MACHINE, constructed on the spike or rubbing principle. Those who wish to save labor and expedite the business of threshing, will find this one of the most useful machines ever offered to them. With two horses this machine acquires the velocity of 650 to 700 revolutions in a minute, at which speed it is warranted to thresh perfectly clean from 125 to 150 bushels per day.

They can also supply, upon short notice, FAN MILLS, upon Sinclair & Moore's plan, of Baltimore; and also Sinclair & Moore's highly improved Bar Shear PLOUGHS, made of the best materials, and warranted to perform well.

Orders addressed to the subscribers at Milton will be punctually attended to.

Harrington & Farley.

N. B. A supply of FAN MILLS and PLOUGHS will be constantly kept at Hillsborough, by SAMUEL CHILD, Agent.

June 19. 27—

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to call and settle off their accounts by cash or by note by November Court; and those failing to do so, after the 25th of December will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection

John Allen.

November 13. 45—

## NEW GOODS.

CAIN & KIRKLAND are now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, their Fall supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
*Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries &c.*

which they will dispose of at *very low prices* for cash. Determined to deal on liberal terms they invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their articles,

ovember 20th 49—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for removing from this country, has disposed of his entire stock of Goods and other property, in the village of Chapel-Hill, which renders it indispensably necessary that all those indebted to him should make immediate payment. I shall, for the accommodation of those who may wish to avail themselves of this notice, remain in Chapel-Hill until the 1st of January next; at the expiration of which time all unsettled claims will, of necessity, be left with an attorney for collection.

John Newton.

Chapel Hill Nov. 20th. 49—6w

## NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber having purchased of John Newton his
*Very Extensive and well selected Stock of*
GOODS,
in the village of Chapel-Hill, consisting mostly of very recent purchases, which he is enabled to sell upon the most reasonable terms, is also receiving from New York a well selected assortment of

*WINTER GOODS,*

which will render his assortment complete.

He will also continue to receive, from time to time, such additional supplies as will at all times render his assortment desirable and well worth the attention of those who may please to favour him with their custom. A continuation of that patronage so liberally granted towards the former establishment, is respectfully solicited.

Benton Utley.

Chapel-Hill, Nov. 20th. 49—6w

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

*Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable Fancy and Staple*
DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
*HATS, SHOES, & COTTON CARDS,*
*Foolscap and Letter Paper,*
BLANK BOOKS. SPELLING BOOKS, &c.

Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

Hall & Johnson.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12. 49—2w

## VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, containing 1067 acres, bounded on one side by Haw River, and on another by Cane Creek. Its superior fertility is conceded by every body in the least acquainted with it. It is contiguous to a good out-let, is well watered and healthy, has one of the best Mill seats on the River, one mile below Wooddy's Ferry—Cotton Gin, Screw and Screen, a comfortable Dwelling House, &c.

If required, it shall be divided into two or more lots; and with bond and good security, a reasonable indulgence will be given for nearly the whole of the purchase money.

Samuel S. Jackson.

Orange County, Aug. 27. 1832. 37—3m

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few Young Negro Men of good character, by the 1st of October next, for which he will give good prices in cash

Walker Anderson.

Hillsborough, July 25. 33—

## JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

## NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

THE subscribers are receiving and have commenced opening a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,
*GROCERIES, HARDWARE &c.*

In the House formerly occupied by Lloyd & William Kyle, consisting of every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, selected in New York within the last month with great care, expressly for this market, and will constantly be receiving additional supplies from New York; all of which they will sell for cash.

Latimer & Barker.

October 9. 43—

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to Mr. Walker Anderson, at a price considerably below the New York cost, and having taken his store house, are now commencing the Mercantile Business. They feel disposed to sell goods on extremely favourable terms to those who will honour them with their patronage; and as they soon expect an additional and complete assortment from New York, they flatter themselves with being able to sell excellent bargains for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

J. Cameron & Co.

September 19th 40

## CASH FOR WHEAT.

SIXTY cents per bushel will be given for WHEAT, delivered at Crane's Mill.

Faddis & Crane.

October 2. 42—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Brick Store, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. M'Intyre on Green Street, the third door north of the Market-house, and next door to Mr. Duncan Thompson's well known stand, where he is now opening and offers for Sale, for Cash or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

Salt, Iron (Sweeds) & Shear Moulds,
Cut & Wrought Nails, Castings,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Groceries of all kinds,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware;
Also
Liquors of all descriptions.

All orders for goods will be filled with great care, and as low as goods can be purchased in the place.

He respectfully solicits the forwarding and receiving Goods and Country Produce from his old friends, with the assurance that the interest of those who may patronize him, will be carefully attended to

A. W. Horton.

Fayetteville, October 8. 44—6w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having closed his mercantile business, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment as soon as possible. The accounts of G. M JOHNSTON & Co. and W. E. ANDERSON & Co. will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of the house in which he was recently doing business. Possession will be given in three months after sale

Walker Anderson.

October 2. 42—tf

## TEMPERANCE.

AT the Temperance Convention, held at Raleigh, on the 15th of December, 1830, it was "*Resolved* that the several Temperance Societies already formed, and those which may hereafter be formed within this State, be requested to become auxiliary to the State Society, and report to its Secretary their officers and number of members; and also to forward a copy of their constitution to this society. Also that the Secretary of this society report their formation to the Parent Society" And as the annual meeting of the North Carolina State Temperance Society will take place on Thursday, the 15th of December next, in Raleigh, the attention of auxiliaries is politely called to the above resolution. A Speedy compliance with its request is solicited.

As frequent inquiries are made as to the terms required of auxiliaries, it may serve a good purpose to answer them publicly

1st. Any society whose members neither make, buy, use, nor sell ardent spirits, except as medicine, may become auxiliary, by sending a copy of their constitution and their reports to the Parent Society through the hands of their Corresponding Secretary, Rev. *Tho. P. Hunt*, Wilmington.

2d. It is expected of auxiliaries that they report to the Corresponding Secretaries annually (a few weeks at least before the annual meeting at Raleigh) their officers, number of members, and any other interesting matter which in their judgment will promote the cause of temperance, and that they send delegates to the annual meeting.

3d. As the society has no funds, and the Secretary serves without any compensation, it is desirable that all communications be *post paid.*

THOMAS P. HUNT, *Co. Secr'y.*
N. C. S. T. S. Wilmington, N. C

☞ Editors friendly to the cause of Temperance will please insert this two or three times.

## BLANKS for sale at this Office.

*A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical, entitled the*
Select Circulating Library.
Containing equal to Fifty Volumes, for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this disideratum is the design of the present undertaking, *the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door*

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at 1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied *at their own homes* with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two weeks to accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet, when there is a series of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The "Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees' Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title-page and index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20,00,—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—*Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4 00 by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscribers at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

*** Editors of Newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

ADAM WALDIE,
*Carpenter street, near Seventh.*

Philadelphia, October, 1832. 43—3w


### NAPOLEON'S MOTHER

Her will is the subject of conversation in all societies at Rome. The following are the most remarkable bequests which have transpired

'A legacy of 50,000 piastres to the mother of the Duke of Reichstadt.

'100,000 piastres to each of her sons and daughters.

'A very considerable legacy for a pious and religious establishment at Rome, under the direction of the testamentary executors.

The Mont de Piete, of Rome, to be the receptacle at the time of Madame Letitia's death of her diamonds and other valuable effects, which are valued at least at ten millions of Roman piastres.

'A legacy in money or jewels, to the amount of 1,000 sequins, at the choice of each of the testamentary executors.

'All the remainder of her property, in furniture, income, plate, diamonds, jewellery, pictures, and precious effects of all kinds, is willed to the eldest, or *fidei commis*, of the possessor or tenant, who must be the direct male descendant from Napoleon. If there should be two sons of the same age in this line, coming from father to son, both will become tenants or possessors of the majority, which is to remain in the family of Napoleon until the extinction of the descendants of the different branches.

'In case of the entire extinction of the male line of Napoleon (the children of the daughters being excluded) the property—valued at 15,000,000 of Roman piastres, (about three millions sterling)—will become the exclusive property of the capital of Corsica, with the reservation of the legacy of 50,000 piastres for the boys born of the female line of Napoleon.

'[illegible] Madame Letitia, the Cardinal of Rome, and Torlonia, the banker, have been appointed testamentary executors.

'The body of Madame Letitia is directed to be transported from Rome to Ajaccio, where her sons are to erect a monument, bearing this inscription,—"To the mother of Napoleon."

A legacy of thirty thousand piastres is given to the national church of St. Louis of the French, for the perpetual celebration, by the dignitaries of the church, of a mass to be sung daily, and a solemn service for the anniversary of the deaths of the Emperor Napoleon and Madame Letitia.

The day her mortal remains will be taken from Rome to be conducted to Ajaccio, donations are to be given to the poor, the 26 curates of this town are each to have 100 piastres for this purpose. Madame Letitia has desired in her will, her sons, and Cardinal Fesch, who possesses an immense fortune, and the most rare collection of pictures, to make their testamentary disposition in favor of the direct line mentioned in her will, in order that the name of Napoleon may shine at the head of their family, and retain the remembrance of their former greatness.

EXTENT AND INCREASE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—In the beginning of the sixteenth century, the population of Russia amounted only to ten millions and her territory spread over an extent of about thirty seven thousand square miles. In the middle of the seventeenth century (1645) the population was about twelve millions, and the territory about two hundred and fifty thousand square miles. In the reign of Catherine the Great, in 1763, the population had increased to twenty-five millions, and the territory to three hundred and twenty thousand square miles.—And in 1825, at the death of Alexander, the population was sixty millions, and the extent more than three hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles. To these must be added the immense acquisitions made from the Turks and the Persians, by the present emperor. The Russian territory now embraces one hundred and ninety meridians of longitude, and thirty-eight parallels of latitude.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The census of 1827 shows an increase in the population of France, in the space of five years, of 1,400,000. That of 1832 shows an increase of but little more than 700,000 In the department of the Seine there is a diminution of 78,000 inhabitants. This diminution is to be attributed to the political state of France. The present population of the kingdom is 32,560,934.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*An Ordinance to provide for arresting the operation of certain Acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of Foreign Commodities.*

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in the particular employments, at the expense and to the injury and oppression of other classes and individuals, and by wholly exempting from taxation certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing higher and excessive duties on articles similar to those intended to be protected, hath exceeded its just powers under the constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and hath violated the true meaning and intent of the constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several states and portions of the confederacy; And whereas, the said congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the specific objects and purposes which the constitution of the United States authorizes it to effect and accomplish, hath raised and collected unnecessary revenue, for objects unauthorized by the constitution;

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially an act entitled "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and also an act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this state, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts and obligations made or entered into with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void:

And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this state or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts within the limits of this state, but that it shall be the duty of the legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, within the limits of this state, from and after the first day of February next, and the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of this state, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance and such acts and measures of the legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto.

And it is further ordained, that in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of this state, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the courts of this state, shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments, according to the laws and usages of the state, without reference to such attempted appeal, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as for a contempt of the court.

And it is further ordained, that all persons now holding any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, under this state, shall, within such time and in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe, take an oath, well and truly to obey, execute, and inforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the legislature, as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of any such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices, shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up, as if such person or persons were dead, or had resigned, and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath, and no juror shall be impannelled in any of the courts of this state, in any cause in which shall be in question this ordinance, or any act of the legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath, that he will well and truly obey, execute and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the legislature, as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

We the people of South Carolina, to the end, that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States, and the people of the co-states, that we are determined to maintain this, our ordinance and declaration, at every hazard, do further declare that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this state to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act, authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the state of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens; or any act, abolishing or closing the ports of this state, or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels, to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government, to coerce the state, shut up her ports, destroy or harrass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of this state will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other states, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent states may of right do.

---

From the Charleston S. C. Mercury.

THE BOND CASE.—The United States, it seems, though they succeeded in obtaining a judgment against Messrs. Holmes and Mazyck, have found it impossible to make the money. A house of Mr. Holmes' was some time since levied upon by the Marshal, put up for sale, and knocked off to a state rights man, who refused to comply with the terms of sale on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the tariff laws.

After much consultation and deliberation among the officers of the government, the house was again put up for sale yesterday, on account and risk of the former purchaser, but *not a single bid could be obtained.* Such is the state of public opinion here, in respect to the tariff. It has been already practically nullified by public opinion. We ought to add that the bond in this case was given for duties on an importation of coarse woollens, in which the duties were imposed so exclusively for protection as to be prohibitory, and that the goods in question were imported by Mr. Holmes expressly for the purpose of trying the question.

---

The Secretary of War has published officially the following regulation in regard to the use of spirituous liquors used in the army, under date of November 2—

1. Hereafter no ardent spirits will be issued to the troops of the United States, as a component part of the ration, nor shall any commutation in money thereof be paid to them.

2. No ardent spirits will be introduced into any fort, camp or garrison of the United States, nor sold by any sutler to the troops. Nor will any permit be granted for the purchase of ardent spirits.

Under the authority vested in the President by the 8th section of the act of Congress of April 14th, 1818 the following changes will be made in the ration issued to the army.

3. As a substitute for the ardent spirits issued previously to the adoption of the general regulation of November 30th, 1830, and for the commutation in money prescribed thereby, eight pounds of sugar and four pounds of coffee will be allowed to every one hundred rations. And at those posts where the troops may prefer it, ten pounds of rice may be issued to every one hundred rations, in lieu of the eight quarts of beans allowed by the existing regulations.

4. These regulations will not extend to the cases provided for by an act of Congress of March 2d, 1819, entitled "An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty," in which no discretionary authority is vested in the President, nor to the necessary supplies for the hospital department of the army.

---

The governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of $250 for the discovery of the incendiaries, who have been guilty of the extraordinary outrage of burning down three barns of William Shaphard, esq. in the upper part of Henrico county. The circumstances are calculated to excite a great deal of indignation, and raise the hue and cry of the whole country against the perpetrators.

On the night of about the 7th August last, a favorite colt was stabbed on the farm where Mr. S. resides—and, 12 nights afterwards, two barns were burnt at his farm, adjoining above. All his stock of corn, all the oats made during the present year, on the place, with a wheat machine, a considerable quantity of flooring plank, &c. were consumed with the houses.

About the 26th of the same month, the barn near his residence, was set on fire, with a straw rick, containing all his chaff. With some exertion the house was saved, but the straw and chaff were consumed. The vindictive spirit of the incendiaries was not yet, however, appeased. They made another attempt.

On Friday night, the 9th instant, the barn near his dwelling house, was burnt down, with about two thirds of the whole of the present year's crop of corn and fodder, made on his two farms, with a costly wheat machine, all the clover seed, peas, a considerable quantity of plantation utensils, some carpenter's tools, &c. &c. All these acts are attributed to some vile incendiary or incendiaries. And the last attempt was made in spite of the sentinels whom he had placed over his property.

*Richmond Compiler.*

---

DEATH OF SPURZHEIM.—The following brief obituary notice, is from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

DIED in this city, on Saturday night last, after an illness of two or three weeks of typhus fever, Dr. GASPARD SPERZHEIM. He was a distinguished German physician, the author of several works on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and the Nervous System, and the celebrated coadjutor of Dr. Gall, in expounding and propagating a peculiar system of Phrenology. Dr. Spurzheim was born near Treves, in the year 1776; he pursued his medical studies in Vienna, where in 1800 he heard the lectures of Dr. Gall on Craniology. From that time this study became his chief pursuit, and he visited several countries in Europe for the purpose of prosecuting his researches, and at the same time giving public lectures on his favorite subject. Since his arrival in this city, which was a few months since, Dr. S. has made a most favorable impression, from his extensive learning and his agreeable manners.

His lectures were attended by a large audience, and gave great satisfaction, for the ingenuity and learning which they displayed, independently of the merits of the peculiar system, which it was their leading object to develope. His death is sincerely lamented as that of an amiable and accomplished man.

We presume that our citizens, in committing his body to the earth, will not do it without some demonstration of respect for the memory of a learned stranger who has thus closed his days among us.

---

From the Charleston Courier.

### A COUNTRY SCENE.

There are two farmers living in —— District. One raises no corn—his crop is cotton. But he makes his own cloth, and lives upon his farm. He began with five negroes, he is now worth fifty. His neighbour raises no cotton, but more corn than he can use; he buys his negro cloth, and to do so, he spares his surplus corn, and takes pay in cotton, which he sends to market, and with the money buys his cloth.

Mr. M'Duffie stopped over night with the cotton Planter, and being a great man, the farmer was anxious to hear him. The great man at once broached his "*forty bale theory*," the former could not understand it—at last he stated his own case, on which the *great man* exclained—you are robbed and plundered by that corn grower! Don't you know that his negro cloths are burdened with a duty of forty per cent, and that you pay it? No wonder your neighbour can afford to buy negro cloth, when you pay forty cents on every dollar's worth. Why you *amaze* me, said the Farmer, how is it? It is all legerdemain, said the *great man*—a yankee trick. And can you unriddle this matter, said the former? Oh yes! said said the great man. If you have *faith*, but without faith your light is darkness. I have got good plain country common sense, said the farmer, but I don't pretend to deal in the *black art*. Well, said the great man, here is the key to the mystery.—Now sir, your cotton is sent to England and sold—the very woollens your corn growing Planter wears are there bought with the proceeds of your cotton; but before this tyrannical government will let them land, forty per cent must be paid—now this is just the same thing as seizing forty bales out of every hundred of your Cotton, for the Woollens now represent the Cotton. *Therefore* you, the poor Planters, just because your Cotton is *exported*, pay all the duties: now is not this clear as demonstration? Don't you see now how you are robbed by those who don't export? Heigh ho! says the farmer, and is that *all* you mean by the forty bale theory and plunder of the Tariff? Why to be sure, said the *great man*, and is not that enough? Why I tell you what, Mr. M'Duffie, I always thought your *truly great men* were not much account in *reckoning*, but for my part, I don't believe a word about your theory and legerdemain. My neighbour pays me honestly for my cotton, and whether he sends it to Liverpool for English goods, or to the North for Yankee notions, so long as I get my full value for my Cotton, it is nothing to me. The rest of my crop I sell in Charleston to the Nathern merchants: they give me good money, and I buy Negroes, and live within myself, and what they do with my cotton is their business, not mine; if they buy goods which pay a duty of forty per cent, I presume they make money by it, or they would quit.—As to the Duties on Woollens, I care nothing about them. I I make my own wear. I begin to think we had better leave the lawyers at home, and send some good Farmers to Congress—and we shan't have so many barbecues and drunken frolics to convince men who wear *homespun* that they pay duties upon *English cloth*. You may be a very *great man*, but hang me, if I am to be tooled with such tricks upon travellers.

The Cotton planter is "the suffering South." The Corn grower—The middle and Eastern States.

A. E. D.

---

From the Norfolk Herald.

We have seen it rumoured in some of the papers, and we believe on good grounds, that a strong fleet of revenue cutters have been ordered to Charleston. The idea is readily caught at, that this measure, in connexion with the transportation of troops to the forts in the harbour of Charleston, is intended as a measure of intimidation to operate on the nullifiers; but we view it in another light. The attitude of South Carolina at this time, certainly conveys to the President a suggestion of the propriety of strengthening the force for the *protection* of the forts, and this he may fairly put in practice without being accused of assuming a belligerent attitude towards South Carolina. That revenue cutters instead of ships of war have been ordered to Charleston, is no indication of hostility, and only shows that the President intends to collect the revenue "elsewhere," if the nullies determine that it shall not be collected in the ports of South Carolina; while he has no idea of reducing the refractory to submission by the *strong* arm of the Government. If a ship is bound into Charleston with a cargo of dutiable articles, the question is, will the duties be paid when she enters the port, according to the act of Congress? The nullifyers will answer no; "not a doit." "Then you cannot pass," will be the ready reponse of the revenue officers;—you must go to a port in some other state where the duties can be secured to the government—take your choice." If nullification is a *peaceful* remedy, that which is intended to counteract it should be equally so; and this measure of employing revenue cutters to enforce the collection of the customs, is about as peaceful a remedy as any that we can imagine.

---

The editor of the Washington Telegraph says: "We have contracted for a press, capable of printing a sheet twice the size of our daily paper, and have engaged a sufficient number of competent reporters to enable us to give the entire debates in each House. The reporters will relieve each other at short intervals—the speeches will be written out as delivered, and immediately handed over to the compositor; so that each speech will be in type in a few minutes after it shall have been delivered."


## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by I. Irvine Hitchcock, at $5 per annum.

Contents of No. 37.—Vol. 14.

Editorial; a Card; New Mulberry; Buffalo Berry Tree; Wheat turned into Cheat—Influence of Horticulture—Seeds of Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, &c.—Preserving Apples—Natural Wonders—Foreign Markets—Letter from Mr. Ogden on Cheat—Cheat exterminated from a Farm by thoroughly cleaning the Seed Wheat—On American Hemp—Carrying out Manure—Theoretical and Practical Farmer—Collecting Manure—Potatoes—Amber Beet or French Honey Beet—Memoir on the Strawberry, read before the Horticultural Society of Charleston, by the President, Judge William Johnson—Cultivation of Annuals by Cuttings—Horticulture of Venice—Experiment in Horticulture—Culture of the Carnation—Silk—Germination of Seeds—Millinet Boxes—Laying Plants—Raising Water in Spain—Improvement in the Manufacturing of Flour—Picking Cotton—Management of Swine at the South—Advertisements—Prices Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view to subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage,) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.


---

## PRINTER'S NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, are requested to make immediate payment. Accounts of long standing, which shall remain unsettled on the first of January next, will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. This measure has become indispensable.

Those who have engaged to supply us with WOOD, must not forget that *now* is the time to deliver it.

November 13. 48—


## CASH FOR WHEAT.

65 cents will be given for WHEAT, delivered at my mill, three miles below town.

James Webb.

November 5th. 47—1m


## Foreign Intelligence.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship President, London papers have been received at New-York to the 15th of October. The following are the most interesting items.

It is admitted on all hands by the London papers that an English and French fleet are about to proceed to the Dutch coast, for the purpose of compelling the King of Holland to accede to the term of separation between his kingdom and Belgium, laid down by the London conference. It does not appear distinctly what is to be the nature of the operations of the combined fleets, probably, however, a blockade of all the Dutch ports is intended. This plan has the advantage over an advance of the French army into Belgium, inasmuch as it will not so directly justify a military movement on the part of Prussia, or other allies of Holland. We do not believe, however, that Holland will remain quiet under this blockade of her ports. Unable as she is to cope at sea with the maritime forces of the two great powers, and unable as are her allies to render her any maritime succor, she will, we think, attack Belgium by land, and thus bring on a general war.

The formation of a new French cabinet is at last officially announced. The opposition are loud in denouncing the accession of the *Doctrinaires* to the cabinet, believing it, as it no doubt is, tantamount to a declaration on the part of the King, that he will adhere to that course of policy they have so long reprobated. A large creation of peers has taken place; among them we perceive the names of Marshals Grouchy and Gerard, General Lallemand, and M. Cousin, the two latter eminent literary men. A new organization of the department, and public instruction, and of the department of the inferior has taken place.

A letter from Liverpool says—"An extraordinary trade is just now springing up here in the importation of flour from Calcutta; 3000 sacks arrived here on Tuesday, and the price quoted is 26s. to 27s. per 196 lbs. subject to a duty of 3s. per barrel. This is the third or fourth importation made by the same house, Acraman and Stitt, within the last 18 months." It is stated that an English house has lately erected steam mills on the Ganges, which grind 400 tons of grain per day. *Leed's Intelligencer.*

The last Turkey mail brings intelligence that the army of the Pacha of Egypt was within a few days march of the Turkish capital, and no troops to oppose their victorious career. A letter from Smyrna, dated September 5, states that they daily expected to learn of important events having occurred at Constantinople, towards which city the Egyptians were rapidly advancing, and must then have been within a few days' march, as they had passed Koukia twenty days before, and had been joined by the people every where in their progress. The government at Constantinople was in a most critical state. The cholera had made its appearance at Constantinople; the plague was on the decline.

At length active measures are ostensibly adopted for the capture of the Duches de Cerri; but that enterprising princess is now said to be safe in Switzerland, in personal communication with M. Chateaubriand, Hyde de Neuville, O'Mahony, and Fitz James. The pretensions of Henry V. are not, however, the only claims put forward to the French throne, for you will perceive that certain persons dream of Napoleon III. (Louis Bonaparte's son,) whose portrait by the way, is to be seen in the windows of all the print shops. Others, legitimate Bonapartists, however, contend for the rights of King Joseph, because, by the constitution of the empire, the inheritance of the throne, falling in the right line, ascends to the eldest, instead of descending to the youngest branch, of the Imperial Family.

The London Morning Chronicle observes—"It is to be regretted that the king of Holland drove the Belgians to revolt, because the expenses of government would have fallen much lighter on the kingdom of the Netherlands than on Holland and Belgium separately. But after what has passed, the two countries cannot be united except by forcible means. It will be no easy matter to prevent Belgium from being one day annexed to France. A small republic has its inconveniences, but a small monarchy is a downright nuisance; and it will be no easy matter to convince the Belgians that they can derive from independence any compensation for the heavy burdens which their monarchy entails on them. However, let us have the best settlement that can be obtained in the mean time, and if Belgium be a bone of contention, some day or other, it is as well to put off that day as long as we possibly can."

The same paper states that every mail from the midland districts of England brought accounts of vestry meetings of a most hostile character towards the church, and that a great tithe struggle was approaching in England, as determined in its character as that of Ireland. There is, too, a great outcry and decided movement against the church of Scotland, in the northern kingdom.

HILLSBOROUGH,

Wednesday, November 28.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following are complete returns of the Presidential Election in this state.

| | Jackson & Van Buren. | Jackson & Barbour. | Clay & Sergeant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anson, | 529 | 39 | 111 |
| Ashe, | 265 | 34 | 49 |
| Buncombe, | 375 | 259 | 60 |
| Bertie, | 261 | 37 | 45 |
| Bladen, | 210 | 0 | 59 |
| Brunswick, | 103 | 11 | 51 |
| Beaufort, | 54 | 200 | 53 |
| Burke, | 490 | 149 | 114 |
| Cabarrus, | 79 | 249 | 173 |
| Columbus, | 169 | 39 | 30 |
| Carteret, | 107 | 5 | 59 |
| Currituck, | 153 | 0 | 10 |
| Chowan, | 103 | 0 | 55 |
| Chatham, | 384 | 34 | 81 |
| Cumberland, | 593 | 58 | 183 |
| Camden, | 186 | 3 | 11 |
| Caswell, | 620 | 12 | 8 |
| Craven, | 288 | 5 | 137 |
| Duplin, | 289 | 0 | 11 |
| Davidson. | 55 | 333 | 58 |
| Edgecombe, | 877 | 48 | 5 |
| Franklin, | 459 | 9 | 30 |
| Granville, | 441 | 0 | 41 |
| Gates, | 321 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene, | 174 | 1 | 69 |
| Guilford, | 247 | 27 | 375 |
| Halifax, | 243 | 258 | 10 |
| Hyde, | 99 | 43 | 36 |
| Hertford, | 173 | 25 | 15 |
| Haywood, | 353 | 5 | 00 |
| Iredell, | 359 | 104 | 382 |
| Johnston, | 360 | 0 | 7 |
| Jones, | 106 | 5 | 56 |
| Lincoln, | 943 | 306 | 226 |
| Lenoir, | 229 | 4 | 19 |
| Macon, | 396 | 44 | 3 |
| Moore, | 348 | 7 | 5 |
| Montgomery | 59 | 331 | 85 |
| Mecklenburg, | 489 | 273 | 213 |
| Martin, | 357 | 75 | 17 |
| Newhanover, | 541 | 6 | 74 |
| Nash, | 437 | 8 | 0 |
| Northampton, | 117 | 2 | 38 |
| Onslow, | 373 | 0 | 6 |
| Orange, | 759 | 6 | 170 |
| Person, | 251 | 11 | 15 |
| Pasquotank, | 233 | 0 | 101 |
| Pitt, | 202 | 121 | 81 |
| Perquimans, | 135 | 0 | 31 |
| Rowan, | 158 | 451 | 118 |
| Randolph, | 259 | 32 | 221 |
| Rockingham, | 383 | 0 | 33 |
| Robeson, | 407 | 6 | 160 |
| Richmond, | 236 | 48 | 69 |
| Rutherford, | 775 | 203 | 24 |
| Sampson, | 361 | 9 | 10 |
| Surry, | 482 | 36 | 90 |
| Stokes, | 667 | 1 | 167 |
| Tyrrell, | 131 | 7 | 8 |
| Washington, | 126 | 25 | 24 |
| Wilkes, | 250 | 211 | 69 |
| Warren, | 415 | 10 | 8 |
| Wayne, | 422 | 7 | 34 |
| Wake. | 503 | 22 | 101 |
| | 21,007 | 3,855 | 4,563 |

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the legislature have not yet assumed a character of much interest. The first days of the session, as usual, were employed in the election of officers, the appointment of committees, apportionment of the business, &c.

*In the Senate*, resolutions were presented by Mr. Martin and by Mr. Leak, in relation to the doctrine of Nullification and the Tariff of duties; which were read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for next Friday week.

Mr. Dobson presented a bill, vesting the right of electing clerks of the Superior and County Courts of this State in the free white men thereof. A similar bill was presented by Mr. O'Brian in the House of Commons.

Mr. Martin gave notice that he should on Wednesday ask leave to introduce a bill to establish a Bank, to be styled the Bank of North Carolina. We understand that Mr Martin has considerably modified his bill since the last session; he will admit individuals to take a portion of the stock, retaining for the state, however, the controling power.

*In the House of Commons*, Mr. Bonner presented a bill fixing a uniform mode of assessment of real estate; Mr. Saintclair, a bill to exempt from execution a portion of the land of the citizens of North Carolina; Mr. Clayton, a bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe a separate county by the name of Yancey; and Mr. Long, a bill making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding the capitol in the city of Raleigh.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by both houses, expressive of their veneration for the virtues, the services, and the character of the venerable Charles Caroll, and of their sympathy with his family, his friends and his country, in the bereavement which all have sustained.

On Monday, Charles R. Ramsay, editor of the Constitutionalist, was elected public printer on the third balloting. The votes were,

| | |
|---|---|
| For Charles R. Ramsay, | 98 |
| Lawrence & Lemay, | 80 |
| Scattering, | 10 |

*South Carolina.*—The Convention of the people of South Carolina met on Monday of last week. Our readers will find in another page of this paper an Ordinance passed by that body, "to provide for arresting the operation of certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities." On perusal it will be seen to embrace all the wild schemes of the leaders of nullification After the first day of February next, the duties are to cease to be collected within the limits of that state; no appeals can be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States; the officers of the state and the jurors of the courts shall be compelled to take an oath to enforce the ordinance, and the acts of the legislature made in pursuance of it; and if the General Government shall proceed to use force to execute the laws of Congress, then the people of South Carolina "will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other states, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent states may of right do!"

The editor of the Columbia Hive, on publishing this extraordinary document, elicits the remark, "that if the doctrines embraced in the ordinance are reduced to practice, then will liberty and virtue have taken their flight from South Carolina, and those who would longer enjoy the blessed inheritance must seek it elsewhere" We would not have him so early to despond. The people may be led astray by ambitious men for a time; but when the evils of nullification shall have been made manifest by its practical operation, better counsels will surely be suffered to prevail. The star of South Carolina may, for a brief period, become obscured; but we trust that ere long we shall see it again in its place, shining with all its pristine brightness.

## NEW ORLEANS.

Letters from New Orleans dated the 5th inst. are filled with particulars of the dreadful ravages of the fatal sickness in that place. Near 200 die daily. It is stated that the Yellow Fever is very bad; and persons are taken off with the Cholera in two hours—very few live over that time. In many cases persons having dropped down dead in the streets, without having any premonitory symptoms. On the evening of the 4th seventy coffins were at the grave yard, and none to bury them. The grave yards were filled with unburied corpses. From ten to seventy are thrown into one grave. Business was completely at a stand, stores were shut up, and half of the people had fled from the place

A letter of the 6th says—"In the two burying grounds there are now lying unburied and exposed to the weather upwards of 200 bodies that have been there for several days, it being difficult to procure persons to deposit them in the earth."

Ten thousand pounds of powder were shot off on Saturday to purify the air, and tar burned in different parts of the city

The sickness is said also to be very bad on the plantations around New Orleans.

No cases had occurred among the shipping.

On the 7th it was announced, on the authority of many respectable and experienced physicians, that the sickness had considerably abated. The cases which occurred were more manageable, and consequently the destruction was not so extensive. Hope was entertained that from day to day a diminution of the malady would be apparent.

In the city of Richmond, sixty minute guns were fired, by order of the executive of Virginia, as a mark of respect to the memory of Charles Carroll, the last of the signers of the declaration of independence.

The hon. Wm. C. Rives, minister to the court of France, with his lady and children, has arrived at NewYork in the packet ship Sally, from Havre.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN,

The meeting of the representatives of freemen, in all countries where freedom exists, is at all times an interesting spectacle; and when it is considered that they come from their homes—from their fire sides, and relinquish the comforts of domestic life to attend to their public duties; when they make great sacrifices of time, and of their private concerns, prompted by no other motive than the public good; claiming nor expecting no other reward than that of an approving conscience, it is not an easy task properly to estimate the sum of gratitude which is due from the people to their faithful representatives.

On the present occasion, suffer me to congratulate you upon the appearance of general prosperity in the state, and for the enjoyment of a common share of health by its citizens, at a time when other portions of the world have been visited by a most afflicting malady. For these blessings of health and prosperity, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God: And it gives us just cause to rely with confidence upon *His* continued mercy in averting the calamities which threaten the peace and harmony of our beloved country. For it is not to be denied nor disguised from ourselves that the measures recommended by an excited portion of the southern people, if persisted in, must have a tendency to weaken the ties which have heretofore so happily united us together as a nation. Whatever may be the issue of this struggle, I rejoice that the people of North Carolina have wisely avoided any interference calculated to disturb the public tranquility. It is in vain that we look for perfection in any human institutions. An overruling Providence has ordained it to be otherwise. But so far as we have been taught, by the experience of nearly fifty years under our present form of government, we have had reason to be satisfied with it; and it is hoped that we shall cling to the Union of the States as now connected, without adventuring upon hazardous experiments to change the terms of that connexion.

Having been appointed by the president of the United States a commissioner to treat with the Indians and for other purposes, I have thought it my duty to accept the appointment, inasmuch as the peaceable settlement and location of the Indians removing beyond the Mississippi is a matter of great importance to the United States, and not less so to North Carolina, especially as regards the removal of that portion of the Cherokee nation, now residing within the limits of this state. It is known to many of you that these Indians have for a long time been orderly and peaceable, and their conduct has not made it necessary for the legislature of North Carolina to extend the laws of the state over the territory they occupy, or in any manner to interfere with their concerns, except for the purposes of protection. They deserve the fostering care of the general government, and I have no doubt will receive it.

In retiring from the duties of my station, it has been my earnest desire and intention, that no part of the business committed to me by the legislature should be neglected; and it is believed that my retirement at this time will cause no inconvenience in any department of the government. With this determination, I have devoted my whole time, and exerted my feeble talents in promoting the success of such special objects as the legislature, by resolutions or otherwise, has directed. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it inexpedient and unnecessary to offer any general recommendations for your consideration; confining myself to the task of rendering you a faithful account of the manner in which I have executed the trusts confided to me.

A resolution of the General Assembly directed that a "contract should be made with Mr. Ball Hughes for the restoration of the statue of Washington upon the basis of the principles set forth in the report of the joint select committee on that subject."

In obedience to this resolution, a written contract was made with Mr. Hughes, and some time in May last he commenced the undertaking, and, so far as I was able to judge, in a manner conformable to the principles laid down in the report being desirous of removing his family and materials to this place, he returned to New York about the first of July, under an express promise to return and prosecute the work in fifteen days. With a confident reliance on his promise, and to facilitate the speedy removal of his family, his workmen and materials, a sum of money was advanced, perhaps beyond the portion of labor done according to the terms of the contract. Of this, however, I confess myself not a competent judge. The whole sum advanced to Mr. Hughes amounts to two thousand eight hundred dollars. Mr Hughes, finding (as I understand from him) that sickness prevailed to an alarming extent in New York, removed with his family to New Jersey, and has not returned to North Carolina. He has since requested that the moulds and casts for the repair of the statue should be forwarded to New York, where he intended to prosecute the work. I thought proper to forbid the removal of any thing pertaining to the statue, as the contract requires that the repairs shall be made at Raleigh. The contract, together with the letter of Mr. Hughes, is herewith submitted.

A resolution of the General Assembly directs that "all the maps, drafts and plans lately in the possession of the engineer of this state shall be placed in the executive office, and that they be repaired at the expense of the state, and be kept under the direction of the governor, subject to the further disposition of the General Assembly." This duty has been performed, and the maps, drafts, and plans have been repaired, and are securely deposited in the executive office.

The resolution directing the "employment of an agent to arrange in proper order all the papers belonging to the Senate and House of Commons and others, which were saved during the conflagration of the state house, and that they be delivered to the proper officers of the state," has been complied with, so far as the assorting and arrangment: but owing to the want of sufficient cases and shelves in the government house, to hold the papers belonging to the Senate and House of Commons, they have been carefully labelled and filed in a room in the office of the secretary of state, subject to such disposition as the General Assembly may hereafter make. This arrangement was a laborious one, and has been faithfully performed by my private secretary, Mr. William R. Hill, the former librarian of the state.

The acts of assembly establishing Rail Roads, have been attended to. Considerable difficulty and delay occurred in procuring an engineer to make the surveys required. The services of Mr. Francis W. Rawle, of Pennsylvania, were at last obtained; and he has been engaged in the survey of both routes; which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory. As soon as the surveys are completed, a particular report on that subject, as well as on other subjects which engaged the attention of the board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you by the remaining members of the board.

Pursuant to the resolution directing "the dredging machine belonging to the state to be secured in such manner as to preserve it from ruin," I gave directions for Captain Blany, in whose possession it was, to deliver it to Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, for the purpose of having it secured. On examination, it was found that the vessel containing the machine was so much decayed as to be unfit for use; that it would cost the state a considerable sum of money to have it taken to pieces and stored in safety. In the opinion of many persons, the cost would be more than the machine was worth. Under these circumstances, I have directed it to be delivered to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in which the state is much interested, and their agent has engaged that it shall be taken care of.

The resolution directing the appointment of some "intelligent person to act on the part of the state in collecting testimony, and causing such surveys as may be necessary to the just prosecution of the suit pending in the Supreme Court, in the name of the attorney general, for vacating certain grants made by this state," has been attended to; and I have appointed for this purpose, Thomas Dews, esquire, of Rutherford, to whose integrity and capacity I have the most perfect reliance.

With respect to the resolution in favor of the sisters of the full blood of James N. Forsythe, I have felt myself somewhat at a loss how to proceed. No claim has been made for the money, nor do I know where the family reside. I have not made the transfer of the shares to the State as directed by the resolution, inasmuch as in my absence, there was no person authorised to receive and pay away the money appropriated for the said four shares. I have therefore left the shares as they were, and have deposited in the State Bank the money placed in my hands as guardian ex-officio of James N. Forsythe, amounting to one hundred and seventy four dollars and fifty cents. This money is subject to the draft of my successor in office. The certificate of stock of the four shares is left in the hands of the Public Treasurer.

The resolution requiring the Governor to "appoint some person resident in the city of Raleigh, who shall correspond with different persons in the state for the purpose of procuring copies of the Acts and Journals of the General Assembly" to replace those destroyed by the burning of the State House and Public Library, has been attended to; and Mr. Joseph Gales of Raleigh, has been apointed for that purpose. The progress he has made in performing the duty required, shows that the business could not have been placed in better hands.

The resolution requiring the "Governor to make application to the proper authorities of the United States for as many pistols and sabres as may be necessary to supply such troops of cavalry as are now organized, or are about to be organized within this state," has been complied with, and one thousand pair of pistols, and five hundred sabres have been received from the United States, as part of this state's quota of public arms. They have been partly distributed agreeably to the law on that subject, and the remainder are in the arsenal at Fayetteville.

In obedience to the resolution directing the "Mathematical Instruments belonging to the state, and formerly attached to the Engineer's Department," to be collected and placed under the care of D. H. Bingham, of Raleigh, an order was issued to that effect, and many of the instruments are now in the hands of Mr. Bingham. It is to be regretted that they were much injured before they came into his possession, and some of them rendered unfit for use without repairs. A list of those collected is herewith furnished.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I have received from the secretary of state of the United States, a number of copies of the acts of the second session of the twenty-first Congress, which are in the executive office, subject to your order for their distribution. I have also received from the same source, three copies of the "Fifth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, taken in 1830, to which is perfixed a schedule of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, taken according to the acts of Congress of 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820." One for the Executive Office, and one for each House of the General Assembly. This is a valuable document, and will be delivered to you by my private secretary, with this message.

An elegant Map and Atlas, with statistical views of the state of Maine, has, by the direction of the legislature of that state, been presented to North Carolina; and I beg leave to recommend that a similar donation be made in return, as soon as the new map of this state is completed.

I have received communications from the governors and legislatures of several states, which I am requested to lay before you. Those from Massachusetts, relate to the unsettled question of the north-eastern boundary of the United States. Those from Tennessee, relate to the subject of the public lands of the United States, and to the powers of the General Government to make appropriations for Internal Improvements; and approving the conduct of the President of the United States in placing his veto on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike Road bill. Those from Louisiana, relate to the establishment of a Rail Road from New Orleans, to pass through the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, to the city of Washington.

The resignations of militia officers and justices of the peace, received since the adjournment of the General Assembly, are laid before you in the file marked A.

In this last act of my political relations with the state of North Carolina, I should be ungrateful in withholding the expression of my unfeigned thanks for the many testimonies of confidence and support which I have received from the legislature and from the people, in the course of a public life of forty-seven years spent in their service, in various stations: In all of which I have received the most unequivocal proofs of their indulgence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant

MONTFORT STOKES.

*Executive Office, North Carolina,*
*November 19, 1832.*

## DIED.

In this county, on Friday last, Mrs. OLIVE HORNER, wife of Mr. John Horner, aged about 53 years. Though attached to no particular christian church, she had for many years lived the life of a christian, and experienced great consolation in the promises of the gospel. The following lines from Watts, first impressed the subject upon her mind, and gave birth to feelings which afterwards were the source of much joy to her, and particularly during her illness.

Why should the children of a King
Go mourning all their days?
Great Comforter, descend and bring
Some tokens of thy grace
Assure my conscience of her part
In the Redeemer's blood,
And bear thy witness with my heart,
That I am born of God.

## TO JOHN J. CARRINGTON.

I HEREBY give you notice, that on Thursday and Friday after the first Monday of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of each of said days, at the Store House at Red Mountain in Orange County and state of North Carolina, I shall take the depositions of Abner Parker and others, to be read in evidence in the suit now pending in the Court of Equity for Orange County aforesaid, wherein I, as administrator with the will annexed of Nathaniel Carrington, decd. am complainant, and you and others are defendants: and that on Saturday after the first Monday of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House in the Town of Hillborough, North Carolina, I shall take the depositions of Dr. James Webb and others, to be read in evidence in the aforesaid suit. When and where you can attend and cross examine, if you choose.

**Ephraim Carrington,**
*Admr. with the will annexed of Nath'l. Carrington, deceased.*
November, 26th. 50—3w

## NOTICE.

THERE is with my Cattle a stray Heifer, dark red and white, marked with a crop and slit in each ear, with an under bit on the left, about eighteen months old. The owner is requested to come and take it away, and pay for this advertisement.

**R. Huntington.**
November, 27th. 50—6*

## NOTICE.

I PAINTED a sign two or three months ago for a gentleman by the name of Harriss, and agreeable to his directions sent it to the Farmer's Hotel in Hillsborough, where it has remained ever since I will be much obliged to Mr. Harriss if he will apply to Mr. Palmer for the sign (as it must be in his way) and settle with him for it.

**Wm. H. Cumming.**
Greensborough Nov. 27. 50—6*

### SADNESS.

Why is my spirit sad?
Because 'tis parting, each succeeding year,
With something that it used to hold more dear
Than ought that now remains;
Because the past, like a receding sail,
Flits into dimness, and the lonely gale
O'er vacant waters reign.

Why is my spirit sad?
Because no more within my soul there dwell
Thoughts fresh as flowers that fill the mountain dell
With innocent delight;
Because I am weary of the strife
That with hot fever taints the springs of life,
Making the day seem night.

Why is my spirit sad?
Alas! ye did not know the lost—the dead,
Who loved with me of yore green paths to tread,
The paths of young romance;
Ye never stood with us 'neath summer skies,
Nor saw the rich light of their tender eyes—
The Eden of their glance.

Why is my spirit sad?
Have not the beautiful been borne away—
Are not the noble-hearted turned to clay,
Withered in root and stem?
I see that others, in whose looks are met
The radiant joys of youth, are round me yet—
But not—but not like them.

I would not be less sad.
My days of mirth are passed. Droops o'er my brow
The sheaf of care in sickly paleness now—
The present is around me;
Would that the future were both come and gone,
And that I lay where, 'neath a nameless stone,
Crush'd feelings could not wound me.

### SCANDAL.

"Now, let it work.—Mischief, thou art afoot,
Take what course thou wilt"

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a neighbouring village, whose inhabitants, like the good people of Athens, were much given to "either tell or hear some new thing," lived Squire P. a facetious, good natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of village record, and have been re-told through various editions, from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister, a maiden lady of about fifty. She went to all the meetings—kept a regular account of every birth, death and marriage, with their dates—doctored all the babies, and knew every *yarb* in the deighbourhood—showed all the young married women how to make soap, and when they had *bad luck*, made every child in the house sit *cross legged* until the luck changed. In fine, she was a kind of village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with "the way of transgressors is hard;" "poor Mrs. A. or B, (as the case was) I pity her from the bottom of my heart," or some such *soothing* reflection. Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to time or place, "the state of their minds; how they enjoyed their minds," &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbours and friends; but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own fair reputation, or as the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering her society agreeable.

One warm summer's afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe, Aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire brought her suddenly to, as the sailors say, by 'what's your hurry, aunt Lizzy? walk in.' The old lady never wanted a second invitation; she went into the office, and the following dialogue soon commenced.

'Well, Squire P. I have been thinking this forenoon what an useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversations, as the good book says, and become a serious man—you might be an ornament to both church and state, as our minister says.'

'Why, as to that, aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the Bible says on that subject—'When ye fast, be not as the *hypocrites* of a *sad* countenance; but anoint thy head and *wash thy face*. (aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that thou appear not unto men to fast.'

'Now, there, Squire—that's just what I told you—see how you have the *scripter* at your tongue's end; what an useful man you might be in our church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the word.'

'As to that, aunt Lizzy, I don't see that you *professors*,' as you call them, are a whit better than I am, in *private*. I respect a sincere professor as much as any man; but I know enough of *one* of your church, whom you think a great deal of, to know that she is no better than she should be.'

At these inuendoes, aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle; she sat down beside the Squire, in order to speak in a lower tone—spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff-box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of 'scandalum magnatum,' she commenced fire.

'Now, Squire, I want to know what you mean by *one* of our church? I know who you mean—the trollop—I didn't like so many curls about her head, when she told her experience.'

The Squire finding curiosity was putting his boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels, for the old lady had one in her head that was worth both of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by the expression 'in *private*'—this was a *dear* word with aunt Lizzy.

'Now, aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you to a living being, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret?'

'Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell nobody nothing about it as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a Bible oath on it; there, sartin as I live, Squire, before you or any other magister in the whole country.'

'Well then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago.'

'Yes, yes, Squire, and I know who went with you too—Susey B, and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence.'

'Never mind who went with me, aunt Lizzy; there was a whole lot of passengers—But, but'—

'None of your buts, Squire—out with it—if folks will act so—a trollop.'

'But, aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into the scrape.'

'I've told you over and over again, that nobody never shall know nothing about it, and your wife knows I an't leaky.'

'My wife! I wouldn't have her know what I was going to say for the world. Why, aunt Lizzy, if she should know it'—

'Well, don't be afraid, Squire, once for all I'll take my oath that no living critter shan't never as long as I live know a lisp on't.'

'Well, then, if you must know it, I slept with one of the likeliest of your church members nearly half the way up!'

Aunt Lizzy drew in a long breath—shut up her snuff-box, and put it into her pocket, muttering to herself—

'The likeliest of our church members! I thought it was Susey B.—likeliest!—this comes of being flattered—a trollop. Well, one thing I know—'the way of transgressors is hard; but I hope you'll never tell nobody on't, Squire; for sartan as the world, if such a thing should be known our church would be scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd.'

In a few minutes aunt Lizzy took her departure, giving the Squire another caution and a sly wink, as she said good by—let me alone for a secret.

It was not many days before Squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church, and many of the parish, at the south Conference room, in order to settle some difficulties with *one* of the church members, who, in order to clear up her character, requested Squire P. to be present.

The Parson, who was a very worthy man, knew the frailty of some of the week sisters, as aunt Lizzy called them, and as he was a particular friend of Squire P's, requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife—But the Squire took the hint, and telling his wife that there was a Parish meeting, requesting her to be ready by 2 o'clock, and would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came—the whole village flocked to the room, which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the Squire and Susey B.—Mrs. P. stared and Susey looked as though she had been crying a fortnight. The Parson, with a softened tone, and in as a delicate a manner as possible, stated the story about Susey B. which he observed was in every body's mouth, and which he did not believe a word of—and Squire P. being called on to stand as a witness—after painting in lively colours the evils of slander, with which their village has been infested, and particularly the church, called on aunt Lizzy in presence of the meeting, and before the church, to come out and make acknowledgement for violating a Bible oath! Aunt Lizzy's apology was, that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife on't—and *she* took an oath, that she wouldn't never tell nobody else on't. Deacon Snipe's wife had, as it appears, sworn Roger Toothaker's sister never to tell nobody on't—and so it went through the whole church, and thence through the village.

The Squire then acknowledged before the whole meeting, that he *had* as he told aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member, *half* the way up to Boston, and he believed her to be one of the likeliest of their members, inasmuch as she never would hear nor retail *slander*. All eyes were now alternately on Susey B. and Squire P's wife—aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of diabolical triumph, which the Squire no sooner perceived than he finished his sentence by declaring that the church member, to whom he alluded, *was his own lawful wife!*

Aunt Lizzy drew in her head under a large huge bonnet, as a turtle does under his shell, and marched away to one corner of the room, like a dog that had been killing sheep. The Squire, as usual, burst out into a fit of laughter, from which his wife, Susey B. and even the Parson could not refrain joining—and Parson G. afterwards acknowledged that Squire P. had given a death blow to scandal in the village, which all his preaching could not have done.

---

From the Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man.

### A TRAGICAL STORY.

Charles had been absent two days.—Poor Julia had been wishing and wishing for him. His well known step sounded in the entry; the door opened, and she met him with a heightened colour in her cheek, and her blue eyes flashing from beneath their long lashes with sparkles of unwonted pleasure. Shall I mention particulars? It is scarcely necessary. He who cannot imagine how a warm-hearted young wife in the honey-moon, would meet her idol after the absence of two whole days, is no reader for me.

'Oh,' she exclaimed, after the first transport had a little subsided, 'I am glad you have returned, dear, dear Charles! I was afraid you would not come—that you were sick, or some accident had occurred. But here you are.—And now, have you had a pleasant time? and how do they all do—and whom did you see!—and——'

Charles stopped her mouth.

'Yes, here I am safe and sound, and full of news; but you huddle question upon question with such volubility that I shall never get a chance to answer them, and your mouth here wide open to ask I don't know how many more.'

'Well then,' answered she, flinging herself into an attitude of attention, and folding her arms like a judge upon a bench, 'there, I am dumb and ready to listen to the news—I won't speak another word till you have done.'

And with considerable apparent difficulty she closed her lips.

'Now then,' said Charles, 'mark me.'

'I will,' said Julia.

'Well, then,' continued her husband, laughing, 'in the first place they are all well; in the next I have had a very pleasant time; and lastly I have seen old Mr. Peterson, and aunt Sarah, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderdyke, and little Bob, Henry, and Maria.'

'And this,' inquired Julia, 'is the news that you are to tell? and these are all you saw?'

'Oh, no,' replied Charles, mysteriously; 'far from it, Julia. I have met one more—one most beautiful, bewitching being more—the very counterpart of Venus. Such complexion—such ringlets, long and glossy—and cheeks, roses and lilies are nothing to them. There is nothing in all nature sweeter than her lips, and her eyes are bright dangers no man should rashly encounter. They were soft, melting liquid, heavenly blue—full of the light of intellect, and tremulous every beam of them with a tenderness that makes the heart-ache.'

'You are only jesting with me,' said Julia, endeavoring, but in vain, to check the change that came over her face, as the shadow of a cloud flits across a stream. 'This is some stupid Dutch beauty, and you can scarcely describe her without laughing. Come, now, tell the truth.'

'You may believe it or not, just as you please,' said Charles; 'but I assure you, the whole account is as true as the enjoyment of it was enrapturing, and the memory is delicious.'

Julia was sensitive and artless. She loved her husband with that deep tenderness which knew all the thrills of love's hopes and fears. Her heart was like a goblet filled to the brim, whose contents tremble and overflow, when shaken ever so lightly. There was, therefore, in these enthusiastic praises of another, something strange and even cruel. Still she could not believe that he was serious; and forcing a smile, and struggling to keep down her rising emotion, she listened to him in silence as he rattled on.

'Our meeting was marked with uncommon interest. Old Mr. Peterson introduced me to her, after having previously hinted that, before I was married, she had regarded me with more than common complacency.'

'Charles!"——

'Well, we met; I addressed her by name; she said nothing—but oh! those eyes were fixed on me with a gaze that reached into the innermost recesses of my heart, and seemed to touch all those chords of feeling which nature had strung for joy. Wherever I went I found her eyes still turned towards me, and an arch smile just played around her saucy lips, and spoke all the fine fancies and half-bidden meanings that women will often look, but not always trust to the clumsy vehicle of words. I could restrain myself no longer—but, forgetting all but those heavenly lips, I approached, and——'

Poor Julia—she thought she heard the knell of her young dreams. The hue of her cheek, and the sparkle of her azure eye, were gone long before; and as he painted in such glowing colors the picture of his feelings, her lips quivered, and tears swelled up and dimmed the blue light of eyes as beautiful as day.

'I will never speak to you again, Charles,' sobbed she, 'if this be true.'

'It is true,' he exclaimed, 'only not half like the reality. It was your own *Picture* my sweet girl, that I kissed again and again.'

She looked at him a moment, and buried her wet eyes in his bosom. As she lifted her head, and shaking back the clustering ringlets that fell around her brow, displayed her face smiling through tears, his arm softly found its way round her waist, and—but I am at the end of my sheet.

---

### TRUE MORAL COURAGE.

The Hon. Mr. Fletcher had a very wild and profligate nephew in the army, a man who had been dismissed from the Sardinian service for very bad conduct. He had engaged in three duels, and had spent all his money in a course of vice and folly. This wicked youth waited one day on his eldest uncle, General De Gons, and presented a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him unless he would that moment advance him five hundred crowns. The general though a brave man knew what a desperate fellow he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time speaking freely to him on his conduct. The young man rode off in high spirits with his ill gotten money. In the evening passing the door of his younger uncle, Mr. Fletcher, he called on him, and began with informing him what General De Gons had done; and as a proof, showed the draft under De Gons' own hand. Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew and looked at him with surprise. Then, after some remarks, putting it into his pocket, said, 'It strikes me, young man, that you have possessed yourself of this note by some wrong method; and in conscience, I cannot return it but with my brother's knowledge and approbation.' The nephew's pistol was in a moment at his breast, 'My life,' replied Mr. Fletcher, with perfect calmness, 'is secure in the protection of an Almighty power; nor will he suffer it to be the forfeit of my integrity and your rashness.' This firmness drew from the nephew the observation, that his uncle De Gons, though an old soldier was more afraid of death than his brother. 'Afraid of death! rejoined Mr. Fletcher, do you think that I have been twenty-five years a minister of the Lord of life, to be afraid of death now? No, sir, it is for *you* to be afraid of death. *You* are a gamester and a cheat; yet call yourself a gentleman! *You* are the seducer of female innocence; and still say you are a gentleman! *You* are a duelist; and for this you style yourself a man of honor! Look there sir,' pointing to the heavens, 'the broad eye of Heaven is fixed upon us. Tremble in the presence of your Maker, who can in a moment kill your body, and forever punish your soul in hell.'

The unhappy young prodigal turned pale, and trembled with fear and rage. He still threatened his uncle with instant death. Fletcher, though thus threatened, gave no alarm, sought for no weapon, and attempted not to escape. He calmly conversed with his profligate relation; and at length perceiving him to be affected, addressed him in the kindest language, till he had fairly disarmed him. He would not return his brother's draft; but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief. He then prayed with him; and after fulfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him, with much good advice on one side, and many fair promises on the other. *Christian Rec.*

---

A remarkable instance of the effects of religious enthusiasm is now creating a considerable excitement in the northern part of the city. A young lady in a high state of enthusiasm suddenly fell into a swoon, and remained in that condition for several days. All efforts to rouse her were found ineffectual. Her eyes were fixed, her limbs immoveable, and her pulse feeble. Her friends believing her dying, procured medical assistance, and she was at length with great difficulty, called back to a consciousness of life. She awoke as from a dream—said she had been in heaven and hell—and told marvelous stories of her discoveries in the course of her migrations. The living and the dead were seen by her in their appropriate state of enjoyment or suffering; and all that was mysterious to her earthly senses was made plain.—These things, of course, have excited much surprise among the credulous. We understand her vision has been recorded, and will shortly be published. *Sentinel.*

---

### PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

The Minutes of the Annual Conferences for 1832, gives the total increase of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States for the last year 35,479, and the increase of Itinerant preachers 190. The whole amount of membership in the United States, including Indians and coloured people, is 548,593, and the whole number of travelling preachers, including those who are superannuated or worn out, is 2,200. We give the amount as stated in the "general recapitulation" of the minutes. Thirteen preachers in the Itinerancy have died during the past year.

### GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

| | Total. | Travelling Preachers. | Sup. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg Conference, | 26,061 | 107 | 7 |
| Ohio, | 44,879 | 135 | 13 |
| Missouri, | 5,205 | 44 | 2 |
| Illinois, | 27,535 | 95 | 3 |
| Kentucky, | 26,107 | 93 | 15 |
| Tennessee, | 25,911 | 122 | |
| Holstein, | 21,576 | 52 | 4 |
| Georgia, | 31,571 | 89 | 11 |
| Mississippi, | 19,432 | 42 | 3 |
| Alabama, | | 38 | |
| S. Carolina, | 41,928 | 74 | 7 |
| Virginia, | 40,746 | 114 | 13 |
| Baltimore, | 43,990 | 121 | 17 |
| Philadelphia, | 48,045 | 145 | 7 |
| New York, | 47,086 | 123 | 9 |
| Troy, | | 88 | |
| New-England | 15,546 | 121 | 8 |
| New-Hampshire, | 14,571 | 123 | 3 |
| Maine, | 14,355 | 104 | 6 |
| Oneida, | 31,560 | 123 | 11 |
| Genesee, | 21,471 | 104 | 4 |
| Total, | 548,593 | 2,057 | 143 |
| Total last year, | 513,114 | Sup. 143 | |
| Increase this year, | 35,479 | 2,200 | |
| | | Last year, 2,010 | |
| | | Increase this | 190 |

### *Transportation of Female Convicts.*

It is intended to send a great number of female convicts to Van Dieman's Land, where there is a great dearth of the fair sex. Several large ships have been taken up for this purpose, and to-morrow, or Sunday next, the Frances Charlotte, East Indiaman, Capt. A. Smith, commander, now lying off the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, will leave the river Thames for Hobart-Town, with 100 female convicts on board, and 80 convict children, principally girls, who have been found guilty of various offences against the laws. Exclusive of these, there are 50 free young English women, who are going out in the same ship to seek husbands in Van Dieman's Land, but who will have no communication with the convicts, and be kept separate from them, as far as practicable. Several have the expense of their passage paid by various parishes to which they are chargeable, and who are adopting this plan to relieve themselves of the burden of supporting them. A surgeon and two experienced matrons will accompany the passengers. Three other vessels will shortly follow the Frances Charlotte with similar freights.

---

Even self-interest is a motive for benevolence. There are none so low but may have it in their power to return a good office.